

THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

VOLUME I, NUMBER 4.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909

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Nominate and Elect Officials

Last Thursday evening, in response to a call issued by Acting Mayor Grant, a scant dozen Wrangellites met and nominated candidates for the offices of town councilman and school director. J. G. Grant was elected chairman of the meeting, and J. E. Worden, secretary. When nominations for the council were called for, the names of T. J. Case and J. W. Gano were nominated, while Mrs. Uhler and C. M. Coulter were named as candidates for the school board.

Monday the election was held, with the result that of the votes cast, Gano beat Case to the tape with a scant majority of two, while Coulter won with an almost two to one majority over Mrs. Uhler.

Marshal Shoup has offered a reward of \$250.00 for the arrest of Sam Shauquana, a native living near Port Ellis, who is wanted for the murder of a native named Williams at Hobart Bay. The marshal and a company of United States regulars from Fort Seward were hunting Shauquana the greater part of last week, but he managed to keep out of sight.

AN OLD STYLE CELEBRATION!

Well, Wrangell will celebrate. That much was decided upon at the public meeting held last Thursday night after the caucus nominating the candidates for school director and town councilman. John Grant, James Wheeler and A. V. R. Snyder were appointed the committee to have the matter in hand, and they are each working for all they are worth to make the celebration the success it should and will be.

Saturday, July 3rd, was decided upon as the day upon which the Eagle will scream in Wrangell, and everybody, old and young, is invited and requested to jump in and help boost the thing along. It's not to be expected that this celebration will be the biggest and noisiest ever seen or heard in the district, but it will be THE BEST, because everybody in Wrangell is going to make it such. A special

invitation has been extended to the Shakan band to come over, and there is every reason to believe that they will come, and bring everybody from that neck of the woods over with them.

The different items of the program have not of course been decided upon as yet, but it is altogether probable that one of the big events of the day will be a free-for-all race between some of the crack gasoline boats of the district. Then of course the youngsters will have their innings, and races and contests of all kinds will be pulled off for them. Patriotic exercises will be held in the morning of course, and in fact nothing will be left undone to make it one of the old-fashioned Fourth's we all look back upon as the bright spots of that distant and fast-dimming past when we were "kids."

The Town Extends Sympathy

In spite of all that medical skill and loving attention could do, at about four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, tired nature gave up the fight and the Grim Reaper stepped in to claim Mrs. A. S. Palmer, after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. Palmer, although a resident in Wrangell but a comparatively short time, had a considerable circle of friends who mourn her untimely taking off, and, with the town folk in general extend the hand of sympathy to the husband and motherless son.

Mrs. Palmer was born in London, Ontario, thirty years ago and came to Wrangell with her husband when the latter with his two brothers purchased the electric light plant here. The funeral was held this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Clark officiating. The body will be placed in the vault of the church and will be shipped to the states for interment sometime this fall.

Patents are being applied for on the Sulzer properties on Hetta Inlet. It is said that the intention is to form a big company to take over the properties.

Spring salmon are reported as being exceptionally plentiful at Funder Bay, one fisherman landed eighteen of them in less than an hour while trolling.

Here And There In The North

Acting on the request of President Taft, Judge Reid of the Third Division has tendered his resignation. His successor has not yet been named. Questionable acts in the matter of the handling of the Alaska Central Railroad out of Seward is said to be the cause of the action of the President.

The Yukon River is open its entire length, and the boats have started their summer work. It is expected that the greater bulk of the business will be up the river this year instead of down, on account of the rate war now on between the ocean vessels plying out of Seattle to the mouth of the Yukon.

Judge Lyons has taken the oath of office and left for Fairbanks where he will open court immediately upon arrival. He is accompanied by his wife, and by Henry Shattuck who has been appointed clerk of court. Judge Cushman, who has been confirmed as Judge of the Fourth Division, will occupy the bench in this division until he has succeeded in clearing up the docket, when Judge Lyons will return to occupy the bench here.

Reports from Cordova are to the effect that practically everything at that place is so crowded that there is no accommodations to be had for love or money. Meals cost close to a dollar, while single beds are scarce at three or four dollars per day.

W. C. Waters, Jas. Wheeler, Fred Johnston, Leo McCormack, Harry Gartley, Bert Foote, L. R. Milligan and L. Thompson comprised a pleasant fishing party to Mill Creek Sunday. They brought back some fine trout and had a way up time.

According to the papers received practically every town in South-eastern Alaska is preparing to celebrate the nation's birthday, either on Saturday, July 3rd, or Monday, July 5th.

F. MATHESON

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Jewelers, Forwarders, News Agents

Big Stock Carried of
Groceries, Hardware, and Furnishing Goods
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Wrangell Agents for
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Watch Repairs, Nugget Jewelry
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Ladies New Spring Waists

Has just been received
Come and See Them **We Will Treat You Right**

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Wrangell - - Alaska

Note and Comment

The man who is found out never has a good opinion of detectives.

Mary Garden says there is no morality in clothes. And very little economy, she might have added.

A man's hat will almost always do for another year; but a woman's will not do for another minute.

Kingdon Gould is director of a railroad at 22. This ought to allow him to retire from business at the advanced age of 30.

A St. Louis man wants a divorce because his wife forced him to eat pie with a fork. Who says a woman cannot be cruel?

One prophet predicts the end of the world for July 10. But this should not interfere with arrangements for a safe and sane Fourth.

There is to be an increase of a cent a package in the price of cigarettes. This is almost sure to produce another wave of pessimism.

The Sultan of Turkey having lost one of his many wives, the mathematical sharps are trying to figure out just how much of a widower he is.

Perhaps the inventor of that new won't-tip-over airship has been studying the principle on which the humble house cat always lands right side up.

Scientists are now measuring the "horse-power" of the human body. It may soon happen that the old phrase "strong as a horse" will no longer be allowable.

Instead of trampling a child under his horse's hoofs King Alfonso actually made his steed avoid it. Hence he is hailed as the most wonderful person that Spain ever heard of.

When the German Emperor uses the telephone, he opens the conversation with "I command"—except when he phones the imperial helmsman that he is bringing home two friends to dinner.

Caruso the tenor is greatly worried because a fortune teller has informed him that he will lose his voice. She must have been an amateur fortune teller. It is the mission of experienced fortune tellers to make only encouraging predictions.

"The following sentence," says a letter to the New York Sun, "includes every letter of the alphabet, with only 'a,' 'o,' and 'u' repeated: 'A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.'" Which is quite true, except that the 'e' and 'r' are repeated also.

Cougars, coyotes and bears are terrorizing the inhabitants of the Fourteenth Ward in Seattle, but this will not cause any surprise to Europeans who believe bison continue to roam the streets of Buffalo and that Chicago is a frontier settlement where the men wear leather breeches and carry Bowie knives.

Arrangements are making in Moscow, with the consent of the government, to publish a complete edition of the writings of Tolstoi. This is one of the results of the Russian revolution that began a few years ago and is still in progress. Time was when much that Tolstoi wrote was not allowed to circulate in his native country.

Little incidents crop out now and then which make one smile at the old idea of the mental incapacity of women. In one New England college, the students attained sufficient rank in scholarship to win the Phi Beta Kappa key, and nine of them were young women. The dean said that the rank of the men in the class was perfectly satisfactory, but, as one of the students put it, "The sharks for study were all among the girls."

The necessity for a reorganization of the medical corps of the army has been the subject of discussion for some time, and many reforms have been suggested by those most competent to advise. Too little attention has been accorded, while peace reigns, to this less picturesque but equally vital part of the nation's soldiery. In the ordinary duties of the army there is nothing to make manifest the requirements for a thoroughly trained and supplied medical department. But let active hostilities begin and the army be ill prepared to tend the sick and wounded, and we should then see wherein we had failed to perfect the medical service.

A busy clergyman declared recently that the way he got through his work violating most of the precepts taught in boyhood, foregoing them, "If you want any-

thing done, do it yourself." The housekeeper may take a leaf from his book. For example, the task which she turns over to her daughter lightens her own hands and trains those of the little maiden. The most fatal precept for "mother" to observe is, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well"—that is, if "well" is interpreted to mean "as well as you can do it." Here is a place for her to use that judgment which comes so high in the markets of the world and is too often held so cheap in the home. "As well as possible" is none too well when the task is making an apple pie or boiling a potato; but the woman who dusts her house from attic to cellar every day as well as she can do it lacks a sense of proportion. So does she who durns a pair of twenty-five-cent stockings a half-hour a week for three months. "A penny saved is a penny earned" is another dangerous maxim, unless it is administered with discretion. Cheap milk may involve large doctor's bills. Cheap eggs may mean an uneatable pudding. A low wage in the kitchen may carry with it waste far beyond its saving. Women are learning that being a woman demands some knowledge of almost every subject of modern economic inquiry, and that it is no longer possible to trust all the useful precepts of the past to solve the problems of the present.

"All this talk," said the old-fashioned gentleman, "of setting forward the date of the President's inauguration to April 30 seems out of place to me. The interval between the popular election and inauguration is long enough now. Why do some people want the date changed? To insure better weather to afford an opportunity for display and to give everybody concerned a 'corking' time." But the inauguration of a chief magistrate should be a high and solemn ceremonial and not an occasion for extravagant display. Whether it should be a time for general rejoicing depends. Rejoicing is not a compliment to the outgoing President. The incoming President is to be tried. He faces sobering responsibilities, and the people with him face perplexing uncertainties. All this would seem to mark the day as a day for fasting and prayer rather than for dancing and jubilation." These may be old-fashioned notions, but are they so far astray? For the heavy duties that lie before the new President it would seem that a solemn scene in the Senate chamber, before the high dignitaries of the nation, and then quiet for introspection, would be a better preparation than a ball and the fanfare of the mob. There will be plenty of time during the four years for the people who are exclusively inclined to visit Washington and engage in the social whirl. Instead of going to all the trouble to alter the date, in the hope of thereby propitiating the weather, why not make the inauguration a quiet and befitting ceremony, and arrange a grand "blow-out," if such needs be, for a later date?

COOKING AT SEA.

Kitchen and Provision Rooms of a Modern Steamship.

With a population of more than 4,000 to be cooked for and fed, three, four and five times a day for a week, and with no butcher, bakery and grocery "around the corner," the culinary arrangements of a modern steamship must, of necessity, be most complete.

Great cold storage rooms for perishable provisions must be provided as well as the appliances for cooking and preparing the raw material. The kitchen and provision rooms of the George Washington, the newest steamship of the North German Lloyd and the largest German vessel afloat, which will arrive in New York June 20, are of enormous dimensions. The kitchens of the first and second cabins are near the dining rooms of their respective classes. In them are great steaming, stocks pots, ranges, steam tables, and all modern machinery which can in any way aid the chefs in their work.

Many of these devices, such as egg beaters, potato parers, mincing machines, automatic egg boilers, coffee mills and dishwashing machines are worked by electricity.

In addition to the kitchens there are on board icehouses for meats, bakeries, a confectionery room and scullery rooms. In all, the kitchen and provision rooms occupy a space of 47,000 cubic feet.

The cold storage and provision rooms are so arranged that their contents may be readily sent into the kitchens by electrically operated dumb waiters.

The greatest attention was given every detail of the provisioning and kitchen accommodations in order that the great number of passengers and crew might be properly and promptly fed.

A girl with a lot of fellows hanging around her is the most worthless person on earth; both to herself and family.

Was anybody ever smart enough to know who ran against George Washington?

NEW TYPE OF BUNGALOW.

Concrete Structure at Portland, Me., Which Is Well Spoken Of.

Cement Age describes a concrete bungalow at Portland, Me., in which the exterior of the house is of concrete panels. The concrete panels are but one inch in thickness, and besides being remarkably light, are strong enough to bear an immense weight. The panels are re-enforced with strips of steel wire, and in the tests applied to them they withstood the strain of three heavy men jumping up and down upon them and showed no sign of injury. They are ornamented on the outside with raised figures, scroll work, etc., from steel ceiling designs. The panels were modeled in wooden frames on a base consisting of a strip of steel ceiling, by means of which the decorative design was transferred to the cement, giving the panels an attractive appearance. The wooden frames were made of three-inch stuff and the exterior of the concrete panel comes flush with the wood, while the recess in the side which forms the interior affords two inches of air space over the entire length and width of the panel, the cement concrete being one inch thick. This is accomplished by filling the forms partially with sawdust or other material before the cement concrete is poured in, then turning the form over so that the concrete can be pressed against the steel ceiling design of the mold. After sufficient water has been poured upon the composition to insure compactness and perfect settling in the mold, the sawdust filling is removed, the interior smoothed off nicely and the completed panel is left to dry and harden.

ESKIMO SUPERIORITY.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in writing of his thirteen months' stay among the Eskimos, tells, in Harper's Magazine, of this great kindness to a guest who could not pay for his keep, a stranger whose purpose among them they did not know.

In an Eskimo home I have never heard an unpleasant word between a man and his wife, never seen a child punished nor an old person treated inconsiderately. The household affairs are carried on in an orderly way, and the good behavior of the children is remarked by practically every traveler.

In many things we are the superiors of the Eskimo; in a few we are his inferiors. The moral value of some of his superiority is small. He can make better garments against cold than our tailors and furriers; he can thrive in barren wastes where a New Englander would starve. But of some of his superiority the moral value is great. He has developed individual equality farther than we, he is less selfish, more helpful to his fellows, kinder to his wife, gentler to his child, more reticent about the faults of his neighbor than any but the rarest and best of our race.

When I tried to express thanks for their kindness in my fragmentary Eskimo, they were more surprised than pleased.

"Do, then, in the white man's land, some starve and shiver while others eat much and are warmly clad?"

To that question I said, "No," although I knew I was lying. I was afraid the competitive system could not be explained to them satisfactorily; neither was I, being the poorest among them, very anxious to try justifying it.

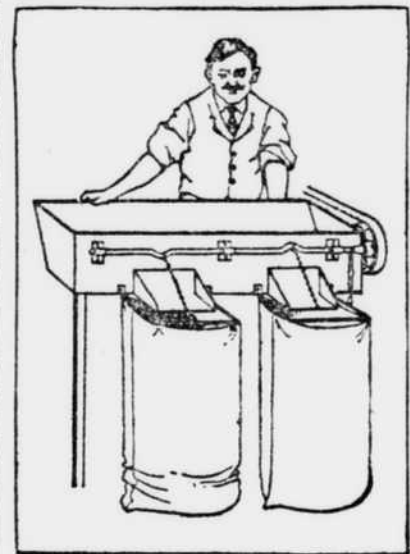
The Roosevelt Idea.

A writer in the London Times says that Theodore Roosevelt is the hero of every schoolboy in the United Kingdom. No other American except Lincoln has ever been looked up to by so many youths and young men as an inspiration and as a civic model as Mr. Roosevelt. He has a genius for inspiring people to higher ideals, to cleaner methods. His life story is one of the greatest sermons that has been preached on the American continent since Lincoln was assassinated. Mr. Roosevelt started out with the stern resolve that, come what would, whether he succeeded or failed, whether he made friends or enemies, he would keep his record clean; he would not take chances with his good name, he would part with everything else first; he would never gamble with his reputation. He has had numerous opportunities to make a great deal of money during his public career, through graft and all sorts of dishonorable schemes, by allying himself with crooked, unscrupulous politicians, but even his worst enemies can never say of him that he took from Albany or the White House a dishonest dollar. He has always refused to be a party to any political jobbery, any underhand business. He has always fought in the open, has kept the door of his heart wide open; he has kept no secrets from the American people. He has always preferred to lose any position he was seeking, if he must get smirched in getting it. He would not touch an office or preferment unless it came to him clean, with no trace of jobbery on it.—Success Magazine.



For Filling Sacks.

In filling sacks with grain, flour, cement, etc., it has been found impossible for one man to do the work. A second laborer is required to hold open the mouth of the bag while the other does the filling. The necessity of the extra laborer is eliminated in the sack-filling apparatus shown here, the invention of a Washington man. This apparatus was designed primarily to provide a device by which bags could be quickly and economically filled by one man. A hopper is provided, to which a pulley is attached at one end. At the front are the frames for supporting the bags after the latter have been fastened in position. The grain or other article to be placed in the



HOPPER BAGS OPEN

bags is shoveled into the hopper, from which it drops by gravity into the bags. As the grain descends the bags are shaken at regular intervals by an arrangement attached to the pulley. The bags are in this way automatically lifted off the ground a trifle at each turn of the pulley, allowing the grain to settle, filling the bags to their utmost capacity. This does away with the ordinary laborious method formerly employed by hand. It is claimed that the bags can be filled in one-fourth the time heretofore required and by one man.

Causes of Roup.

When fowls crow at night, which is the fact when the number quartered is greater than the capacity of the house, they sweat. This sweating causes the feathers to rot at the base, giving them the very appearance of molting. This explains why so many flocks look ragged in early summer.

It is a noted fact that the majority of cases where roup has become epidemic among fowls the latter were crowded in tightly-built houses when the weather is very cold and allowing the houses to remain closed all the next day. This creates a moisture which generates dampness, and the whole house feels very much like a vault. At night the house is more or less filled with dampness emanating from the fowls' breath, but if, on the following morning, the windows are opened wide, this dampness will be dispelled. This is a great point in favor of the scratching shed plan of house.

Popular Breed of Poultry.

Leghorns if compelled to roost in cold houses and pick a living from the slush of a barnyard will not lay.

But when warmly housed and properly fed they are the best of winter layers. The best bred leghorns are practically non-sitters and should not be counted on to rear their young. For those who are so situated that they can hatch and rear their pullets artificially or with hens of other breeds, and who give their hens suitable care in winter, the leghorn will prove a very profitable breed for the farm.

Nut Industry on the Farm.

An industry which the farmer might take up with profit is nut growing. Improved nut trees begin bearing at about six or eight years, bearing the same as apple or pear trees. Large trees when grafted begin to bear about the third or fourth year, and large trees that are budded will bear sooner than small ones, but the small ones bear longest. English walnuts can now be grown in the Central States.

Foundered Horses.

A. S. Alexander, veterinary surgeon, explodes the old idea that a horse can become "chest-foundered." He says that such cases are those suffering from chronic founder (laminitis),

which affects the feet and not the chest. In old-standing cases of foot lameness the chest muscles may waste away in sympathy, and that fact has led to the "chest founder" idea. Such a horse should be shod with wide-webbed, flat bar shoes, put on over dressing of tar and oakum, and a thick leather sole. Then clip off the hair and blister the hoof heads (coronets) of forefeet with a mixture of one dram of biniodide of mercury and two ounces of cerate of cantharides rubbed in for fifteen minutes. Wash blister off in forty-eight hours, then apply lard daily. Blister every three or four weeks.

Transplanting.

As the time approaches for removing young plants from the flats in the house or from the hotbed outside, an extra amount of airing must be given to harden them. Plants which have started indoors or under glass are more or less tender and will not be able to thrive under the rigor of early spring planting without treatment. They must become hardened, or acclimated, to the new conditions.

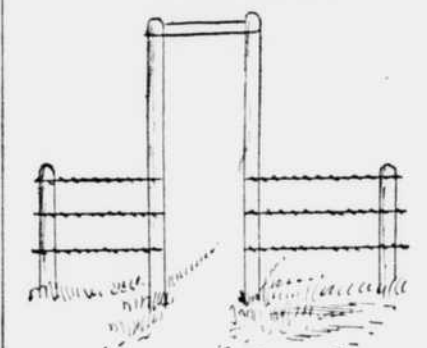
At least a week before transplanting remove the sash entirely from the hotbed during the day and allow abundance of ventilation at night, except when heavy frost threatens. This will give the plants practically an outside temperature for the greater part of the day and they will grow stronger and harder thereby. At this time also less watering should be given to check growth and make the plants more resistant to the cold. All plants can endure a lower degree of temperature under dry than under moist conditions.

Most seedlings are transplanted direct from the flat or hotbed to the open garden when they have attained a height of from four to six inches or more. When facilities are at hand a better way is to first transplant them to a cold frame, which is the same as a hotbed without the heat. In the cold frames they become accustomed to lower temperature and are still protected from frost of nights and on cold days. A still better way is to transplant the young plants at the appearance of their second or third set of true leaves to two inch flower pots.

Disking Alfalfa.

The work of disking alfalfa requires a little bit of skill. The disk must be set just so it will cut the ground sufficiently and do as little damage as possible. A little experience will enable any intelligent man to do the very best work in the field. There are times and conditions when the spring tooth harrow may do all right, but generally nothing but a good sharp disk with enough big horses in front and a competent man on the seat can do the work. I use only the smoothing harrow in the early spring, but after each mowing I use a disk or spring tooth, whichever I think best, always finishing with a spike tooth, so as to leave the field in the very best possible condition for the growing crop. It is a real pleasure to see the alfalfa start out anew and grow about one inch a day on an average.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Cow Yard Gateway.



A handy entrance into the cow yard is made by cutting the wires between posts and putting in two tall posts. Wire them together at top, put on fence wires and you can get through, but the cows cannot.

Helpful Hints.

Oil up the work harness. The neglected colt or calf will prove profitless.

Cattle will never do well in the same pasture as sheep.

Wood charcoal should always be kept in the hog pen.

How are the farm implements? Any of them need repairs?

To improve live stock, requires intelligence and thought.

It is a good plan to have the horses and cows clean up their mangers after each feed.

There is such a thing as overfeeding. Feed stock all the food they will assimilate, but not more.

Don't have a lot of manure lying in the yards all summer. It will lose just about half of its value by fall.

It is better to feed the cows fodder and hay after milking, as it keeps the dust down. Feed the grain before milking.

The best feed for making muscle is oats. They are not heating nor very fattening. The young calves should be given oats in order to give them muscle and make them plump.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

DEPORTMENT STILL COUNTS IN BUSINESS.

By John A. Howland.



Business men of the older school are disposed at the present time to resent some of the shortcomings in deportment which they find in the younger generation. They are inclined to find fault with the young man because of his general lack of reverence for anything. They criticize his dress as loud. They see in him almost the antithesis of the young man as he was in their day. Remembering all that was required of themselves in deportment, these older observers of the younger generation may go a little too far in their criticisms of the present type of young business man. They may exaggerate a little their own early virtues; they may fail to recognize that the times and the manners of men are subject to change.

In these busy, crowding times a little of the old-fashioned courtesy and consideration which once ruled among gentle people comes to the hurried man of business with all of its subtleness and balm. When occasionally a hurrying man passing through a doorway ahead of you pauses a moment to hold it open and you nod the "thank you" that springs unthought to your lips, can't you feel that mutually the two of you have experienced a little something not exactly related to the sordid cares of life?

There is plenty of time, still, for these small observances of gentle breeding. Deportment, based on honest decency, still is at a premium in the world. The young man at large cannot afford to forget the fact.

ARE WIVES BUT SLAVES?

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.



A young woman in New York City has brought suit for divorce on the novel plea that under the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States she is living in "involuntary servitude." "Isn't a woman tied down by marriage in uncongenial surroundings as much a slave as the negroes who were freed under the thirteenth amendment?" she asks. "I drudge here in these few rooms without good clothing, without pleasure of any sort, without hope of rest or vacation."

In its legal aspect this singular plea is so absolutely untenable as to suggest merely that a foolish and selfish young woman is serving the sweet uses of advertisement for some one. But in its other phases it is interesting as being perhaps the most remarkable case on record of feminism gone to the head.

There seems to be a large number of women who have no well-developed sense of justice or adequate conception of the meaning of equality. In the marital relation they must be either slaves or slave drivers, and, failing to establish an absolute monarchy in their homes, go about clanking of imaginary chains or railing at intangible fetters. Marriage, it has been said a thousand times, is a

partnership. But what woman of this type believes that her husband should be anything but a silent partner, with just enough stock in the firm to vote on questions of domestic policy the way the controlling interest—she herself—instructs him?

The "drudgery of a few rooms" of which the wife I am discussing complains is not comparable to that any husband employed in a minor capacity endures for eight hours a day every day of his life. It is not so much the task but the dependence it entails that makes the poor man's occupation distasteful. It is the daily lesson of discipline, or subordination, that is hardest to learn. And this no woman working in her own home ever has to learn. She makes her own hours and method of work, and, most important of all, she works for herself and her home. For it is rarely that the tired breadwinner disputes her claim to supremacy.

The main need of the young woman who thinks her household duties drudgery is not divorce, but a sense of duty and responsibility. Quite recently there was a discussion between two learned ladies as to whether or not wives, by their household services, earn their own living. The real answer to this question is that any wife can earn her own living in this manner, but that some of them have no wish to do so. The only woman slaves under the thirteenth amendment are bonded to their own selfish discontent.

"AVOID THE BEGINNING OF QUARRELS."

By Helen Oldfield.



There is no bit of wisdom which prospective brides and grooms more profitably may take to heart than that while quarrels between lovers who are still a-courting may successfully be patched up as good, even better than new, provided always that neither of the lovers meant malice, and also that both are affectionate and forgiving of disposition, the genuine matrimonial family row rarely is followed by kisses until there has been heart burning which sears, and acrid bitterness of spirit which long endures under the sweet of reconciliation. A tempest of tears and temper not often is the forerunner of clearing after rain. On the contrary, it by far is more likely to stir up lasting dissension and anger. There is no sweetness in lovers' quarrels which compensates for the sharpness of their sting; one might as well preach the advisability of breaking a bit of rare china in order to mend it with some wonderful cement which shall make it stronger than ever. In this world there are many risks which it is wiser not to incur.

Lovers' quarrels usually are either ebullitions of jealousy, mostly due to selfishness, or else they come from what somebody has called "the leakage of bad temper," a most undesirable quality for either husband or wife. If lovers cannot avoid quarrels before marriage there is small hope that they will be able to eschew them afterwards.

A LOVER'S ENVY.

I envy every flower that blows
Beside the pathway where she goes,
And every bird that sings to her,
And every breeze that brings to her
The fragrance of the rose.

I envy every poet's rhyme
That moves her heart at eventime,
And every tree that wears for her
Its brightest bloom, and bears for her
The fruitage of its prime.

I envy every Southern night
That paves her path with moonbeams
white,
And silvers all the leaves for her,
And in their shadow weaves for her
A dream of dear delight.

I envy none whose love requires
Of her a gift, a task that tires;
I only long to live to her,
I only ask to give to her
All that her heart desires.
—Henry Van Dyke, in Century.

UNEMOTIONAL BUCYRUS

"An avridge o' ten gallon a day for six months is an almighty good record for a scrub cow what hain't never had no extry feed nor 'tention," remarked Sol Baker. "I've seen a heap o' fine-haired stock that was fed scientific an' curried twice a day that wouldn't come up to that. What did Pete have to say?"

"He said he'd seen worse milkers," replied Newt Foster, with a grin. "He's a great old Pete, he is."

"His idee of a right good cow is one that'll give ten gallons a day, plow an acre an' a half o' bottom land an' lay aigs to boot," observed the storekeeper. "I wouldn't 'a' been s'prised if he'd aimed to buy that there cow. But I ain't s'prised nohow."

"If he'd been one o' these yer Isruttes an' set down in a land of Canaan overflowin' with milk an' honey he'd have kicked because there wasn't no nice, hot griddle cakes and genuine maple sirup to go with them," observed Baker.

"Sfar's that's concerned, milk an' honey ain't what I'd want for a stiddy livin'," said Washington Hancock. "If a feller can't eat thirty quail in thirty days, 'd like to know how he'd come out on straight sweetenin'." But Pete

certainly is hard to please. He reminds me o' Bucyrus Woolley a right considerable.

"This here Bucyrus was one o' them jes' to'able fellers. He'd say 'Amen!' if he got stirred up, but you couldn't get him to shout 'Halleluyah!'"

"Who was Bucyrus Woolley?" asked the storekeeper. "Another o' them old-timers o' yours, Wash?"

"He ain't a right smart older'n I am right now," replied Hancock. "I reckon he's livin' out Benton township way yit, if you want to hitch up some these bright mornin's to go out to see him. He ain't as enter-tainin' as I am, though. One o' these fellers 'at never has much to say an' what he does say is mostly grunts. I nuster go to school with him an' he'd grunt when he wasn't knee high to a duck. If anybody gave him a stick o' candy he'd take it, but the only way you could tell he liked candy was to watch him eat it. He'd look at a dose o' caster ile in much the same discom-passionate way."

"He was the only young one his folks had, an' they natchally laid themselves out to please him, but nothin' they ever done made him crack a smile. He'd go around from mornin' till night lookin' 's if he'd lost a dol-



"EATIN' HIS MEALS LIKE THEY WAS SO MUCH HAY."

lar an' found a nickel. He'd go to the circus an' set through the whole show an' the concert an' you'd a' thought somebody had jest clubbed him into goin' to the thing.

"If you ast him what he thought o' the giraffe he'd say: 'Oh, I reckon it's all right. I s'pose there's nothin' special wrong with it.'"

"Ask him if he didn't think monkeys was the darndest cutest little critters he'd ever seen he'd say: 'Mebbe they

are. I ain't seen a right smart lot o' monkeys, though."

"An' his face 'ud be as sober as if he was to a buryin'."

"Bucyrus wasn't never feelin' right well. About middlin' was as far as he ever got. He never got a good bargain, but he'd own up that some o' the things he bought wasn't so cussed bad, considerin' the price he'd paid for 'em. He had a way o' gettin' things cheap, because the feller that had 'em to sell never thought so much o' 'em after Bucyrus stood an' pershed out his lips at 'em."

"Then there was men around that would never try to tell a funny story if Bucyrus was anywhere near. Seemed like they wasn't so derned funny after all when he was list'nin'."

"He was cert'nly a worker, though. He'd make good trades an' he'd work hard an' if he had anybody workin' for him he'd see to it they didn't do no loafin'. If a hired man busted himself wide open tryin' to get a job done Bucyrus would reckon he was doin' about as well as he could considerin' the kind o' feller he was. That's all the feller'd get b'sides his wages, an' they wasn't none too big."

"Then Bucyrus got married. Got one o' the best lookin' gals there was anywhere around."

"Smart as a whip, too. She'd hustle an' milk the cows an' cook breakfast for Bucyrus an' two hired men an' have the dishes out o' the way an' a week's washin' out on the line afore the sun was two hours high."

"That woman of his knowed how to cook, too. She could fix up a chicken dinner with dumplin's better'n anybody I ever seen, an' her bread an' her biscuit an' her cake an' her pies an' her jelly an' preserves an' pickles an' butter was the talk o' the hull neighborhood."

"Everybody down that way bragged about 'em but Bucyrus; but pshaw! he didn't see nothin' extra about the cookin' or about her."

"One time while he was courtin' her somebody bragged about what a purty gal she was."

"Well," says Bucyrus, "I've seen homelier."

"If she ast him how he liked the vittles he'd say, 'I don't know as there's anythin' special the matter with the vittles that you g've me.'"

"That's the nearest he ever got to braggin' on her."

"I reckon all that hurt her feelin's

a right smart at first. She'd astus been nuster havin' her folks make over her, an' it come hard when she seen him eatin' his meals like they was so much hay an' never a word o' praise, however much she got done."

"Her mother was particler mad an' wanted her to pack up an' go back home with her. But she allowed it was jest the way Bucyrus was, an' she kep' right on cookin' an' cleanin' an' mendin' an' makin'. She got kind o' used to his unenthusiastic ways in time."

"But finally suthin' comes up an' she did quit him an' quit him for good an' all, as far 's I know. She hadn't gone back to him when I came here to Atchison, anyway."

"What was the trouble?" asked the storekeeper. "Did Woolley git to lickin' her?"

"No," replied Hancock. "I doubt if Mrs. Woolley 'ud have quit him for a little thing like that."

"Was there another woman in the case?" queried Baker.

"He wasn't that kind," said Hancock. "Bucyrus Woolley was too busy, anyhow, for that."

"What was it, then?" asked two or three voices at once.

"There was a young feller come to the house an' Mrs. Woolley was a good deal took with his style an' appearance," drawled Hancock. "She ast Bucyrus what he thought about him."

"Ain't he absolutely the peartest, cutest, han'somest, softest, sweetest little feller ever was or ever will be?" she says. She was right enthusiastic about the little feller, Mrs. Woolley was."

"Bucyrus stood lookin' down at the pink-faced squirmin', toothless, bald-headed stranger."

"I s'pose he might be worse lookin' than he is," he says, deliberately as you please. "Still, I reckon I ain't got no right to kick at a dispensation o' Providence."—Chicago Daily News.

NOBLEMAN AS "PEASANT GIRL."

Russian Disguised as Domestic Manages to Win Wealthy Widow.

A story which reads like a chapter from a romance of the middle ages is being published by the local press, a New York Times Moscow letter says. The wealthy and beautiful young Baroness Urusoff, widow of a distinguished Russian government official, took up her residence in Moscow about eighteen months ago and lived an extremely secluded life. Her beauty, however, attracted attention wherever she was seen, whether in the streets or when riding or at the theater.

All the young cavaliers of Moscow were hopelessly in love with her. The baroness, however, rejected all attempts to obtain an introduction to her, and continued to live in perfect seclusion, attended only by an elderly relative. Some months ago a young peasant girl began to visit the residence of the baroness, offering the servants cheap articles for sale. Once she brought some old Russian porcelain, which she offered the baroness. Subsequently the baroness used to buy different articles from the peasant girl, who was intelligent, had good manners and considerable conversational talents.

The baroness eventually asked the girl whether she would enter her service as a lady's maid. The peasant girl agreed and became the baroness' maid. She discharged her duties to perfection for a fortnight, and then revealed "herself" as a young Russian nobleman named Maximoff, who, taking advantage of his fair hair and complexion, had masqueraded as a domestic to break down the barriers with which the beautiful baroness had surrounded herself.

Baroness Urusoff was so much impressed by the extraordinary perseverance which the young nobleman had revealed in coming month after month as a peasant girl, then working as a domestic to gain her favor, that she became engaged to him and the marriage took place a week or so ago. The story has just become known in society circles in Moscow.

Circumstances Alter Faces.

In order to play "Rosemary" some years ago, John Drew shaved off his mustache, thereby greatly changing his appearance. Shortly afterward he met Max Beerbohm in the lobby of a London theater, but could not just then recall who the latter was. Mr. Beerbohm's memory was better.

"Oh, Mr. Drew," he said, "I'm afraid you don't know me without your mustache."—Everybody's Magazine.

Sleight of Hand.

Hyker—I attended a successful sleight of hand performance last night. Pyker—So? Hyker—Yes. I lent a conjurer a counterfeit dollar, and he gave me back a good one.

Trying to Explain.

Howell—What did you mean by saying that I would never set the world on fire? Powell—I meant that you were too much of a gentleman to do it.

It is always said of the best of them, "He is a good man, but—" And he has to die in order to get that word "but" cut off.



The Breath.

The breath of a healthy person has no odor. This is equivalent to saying that no one whose breath has habitually a disagreeable odor is in absolute health. Somewhere there is trouble, the presence of which, although not always the location of it, is betrayed by the expired air.

A person with bad breath is not always aware of his misfortune, or perhaps one should say the misfortune of his friends, and it is a kindness and a duty on the part of his family to tell him. The trouble can almost always be bettered, if not entirely removed, and it is the duty of one so afflicted to place himself in the physician's hands for care.

The cause of a bad breath is often evident, but sometimes a very careful examination, weighing and rejecting one by one the different possibilities, is necessary before the seat of the trouble can be determined. Local troubles must be looked for and corrected. Catarrh of the nasal passages, or of one or more of the cavities in the bones of the face communicating with the nose, may cause a very foul breath; this can be relieved in many cases by snuffing some antiseptic fluid—well diluted, for the nasal mucous membrane is sensitive—through each nostril several times a day. The nasal douche, so often recommended, should be used only under the direction of a physician.

The mouth is often the place of origin of the odor. Decayed teeth, or the decomposition of food particles allowed to remain between the teeth, or receding gums with suppurations round the edges of the teeth, may one or all affect the breath unpleasantly. The regular use of the tooth-brush with an antiseptic mouth wash will usually remedy this. There may be an accumulation of "fur" at the back of the mouth, which gives an odor to the breath; this should be removed with a spoon or the ring in one of the handles of a pair of scissors. The tonsils may have malodorous accumulations of secretion in their pits.

Trouble in any part of the digestive tract is very likely to declare itself in the breath. Constipation, especially, is so betrayed. It is well known that some foods, onions, for example, will scent the breath, but it is not so generally appreciated that the eating of a large amount of meat will often give a peculiarly disagreeable quality to the breath. The emotions may have their effect, too, and the ill-tempered person or the worrier is thus an offense in more ways than one.

There is seldom any excuse for permanent bad breath, for the physician can almost always discover the cause.

The Luck of Left-Handedness.

Of all "anti-clean" systems prescribed by physician or quack, perhaps none is so curious as that cited by Martin Welker in an article written for the Western Reserve Historical Society on "Life in Central Ohio Sixty Years Ago." The story also goes to prove that in left-handedness there may be an advantage unexplained by psychological research. The expounder and example of the diet theory was an old settler, one of a large family of children, who grew up to be a very stout man, while the others were small and thin.

The big iron pot which hung on the crane cooked the mush for the family. It was a usual thing to see the children, with their cups and spoons, seated all round the mush pot on the hearth, helping themselves to their supper.

The old settler used to explain his plump condition in this way: When he was a boy the principal living was bean porridge. When it was cooked it was set out in the pot, and all the family dipped.

He alone was left-handed. The right-handed ones, dipping in their spoons, soon set the contents of the pot going round in a whirl, and the beans and small fragments of meat partook of this circular motion. But he, being left-handed, thrust in his spoon, met the floating solid particles, and was able to appropriate to himself the more nourishing food. The others got the thin porridge.

Right in Front.

"Your wife has a swell new lid." "Yes, that's the box her last year's merry widow came in; she just stuck a bunch of violets on the side and made it the latest dream."—Houston Post.

The man equipped to plow gardens is as popular these days as a politician with money, and a good deal more independent.

If a man hasn't a red cent he is apt to feel blue.

THE WRANGELL SENTINEL

RICHARD BUSHELL, JR., Editor and Proprietor

Published at Wrangell, Alaska, every Thursday Afternoon

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ADDS INSULT TO INJURY

Tuesday of this week the people of Wrangell were handed another sample of the insolence of the Alaska Steamship Co., when their vessel, the Dolphin, came into port without a bit of mail on board for us. Of course Wrangellites are accustomed to being passed up by the Jefferson, having long ago concluded that the actions of that boat are the result of some petty, personal spite on the part of that two by four headed captain of hers, but for the Dolphin to call in here without the mail, after carrying it up as far as Ketchikan and there dropping it off to be gotten here any old way, is an outrage and an insult to every man, woman and child in Wrangell, and should be resented as such.

The mail contracts for the ensuing year are now in course of preparation, and it behoves us, to a man, to raise such a protest against the Alaska Steamship Co. being awarded the contract unless they agree to have their vessels call in here going both ways every trip, that the department will be compelled to take notice of it and be governed accordingly.

Now is the time to kick, and kick we should with both feet.

There is no denying the fact that those in authority in the Alaska Steamship Co. have a decided pull with the general government, or their vessel would not have had the affrontery to come in here mailless, as did the Dolphin; but this paper is of the opinion that the Post Office Department is just a little bigger, just a little more powerful, than is the Alaska Steamship Co., and if action be taken NOW, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the vessels of that company coming into Wrangell harbor, whether they want to or not. "Un-

cle Sam" is in business to serve the people and not the steamship companies, and as such will hear and heed us if we get busy.

COMMUNICATED

Wrangell, Alaska, 6-9-'09
Editor Sentinel,

Dear Sir:—In your paper of May 27, under the title "Akin to Highway Robbery" you said "The further one goes into the matter of investigating the work of the firm, Whitfield & Whitfield, surveyors, and the bills they are charging for it, the greater in appearance becomes the graft they have worked. For instance, according to their figures, it cost \$204.25 to survey and plat that little garden patch alongside the Mint Saloon; \$251.85 for their work upon the lot on which the Mint Saloon and Olympic Restaurant stand; \$438.11 to survey the tract, a part of the McKinnon estate, 150x300 feet, commonly known as the Red House property and the like all over town."

The above would lead one to believe that that would be the approximate cost of each lot in the Wrangell townsite. Now there are 913 lots, and if this were the case, taking the average of the three lots mentioned above, the cost of each lot would be \$298.40, and the total survey would be \$271,439.20 while in fact it is only \$13,495.16, of which the Whitfields are to receive \$9.155 for their services, which is about \$10 per lot.

The balance of the expenses are the cost of the land, the Davison survey, the entry, Trustee's time and office rent to May 11, amounting to \$1806.40. The help in the field cost \$792.96, the advertising, coal bills, board bills and incidentals amounted to \$1540.05, and \$200.00 remains for future use.

There were 913 lots surveyed, of

which only 389 lots are appraised and assessed, leaving a remainder of 524 unclaimed. The assessed valuation of the 389 lots is \$82,126.28. Deduct \$12,688.58 as Indian holdings from the total. It requires a percentage of \$0.1942 on the dollar to cover the total of \$13,495.16. As the unclaimed lots and Indian holdings are exempt from taxation, the entire costs fall to the owners of about 300 lots.

The lots must be assessed according to their location and valuation. For example, take the little garden patch and compare it with the lot upon which the shingle mill stands. The garden patch is taxed \$251.85, while the lot belonging to the shingle company is taxed \$20 only, that being its proportionate valuation according to its location. Nor is that lot assessed any higher than any other in as good a location.

As to the Whitfields, who should not be condemned without a just hearing, it would be well for those raising the question of honesty to go to the office and inspect their work which consists of four maps which are masterpieces in their line. It has been noticed that, as a rule, the people who have raised the most objections are the ones who have not even been to the office to see what work had been done. In the field every obstacle imaginable was surmounted. And it has been stated by an excellent surveyor, the work was well done.

Therefore, to my fellowtownsmen I would say that I believe it to be a just assessment of all the property, and would urge them to pay their assessments and receive their title as soon as possible so as not to retard the development of the town.

Yours very truly,

F. E. SMITH.

The steam whaler Tyee Jr. plying out of Tyee Harbor for the whaling station at that place, went aground last week, and sustained considerable injuries.

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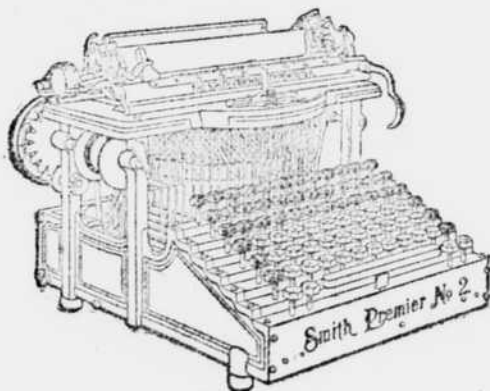
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SMOKERS' ARTICLES

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

Sentinel's Force Has A Pleasant Trip

The entire Sentinel force, Mr. and Mrs. and the two dogs, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. DuBois on a trip to Zarembo lasting from Friday evening to Monday night and we had a royal good time too. The trip, of close to twenty-five miles, was made in two hours and forty minutes, every minute of which was a pleasure as the day was an ideal one and the scenery without a superior anywhere. The first thing upon arrival was a visit to the spring house where for the first time we tasted the wonderful Zarembo mineral water, rightly named "The Sparks of Life." Space forbids a detailed account of the doings of the next three days, but they were all mighty pleasant ones, not the least interesting feature of which were the great meals prepared by Mrs. Captain. We were all sorry to see Monday, the time for returning, arrive.

Letter Makes A Quick Trip

Capt. Bruce was in receipt of a letter by a recent mail which shows how the speed of the modern steamship and train has eliminated distances. A letter was mailed at the captain's birthplace in England May 14th, and arrived at its destination in Wrangell May 28th, just fourteen days later.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate. In the matter of the estate of M. E. Rosenthal, Deceased. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that Monday, July 12th, 1909, and the Court Room at Wrangell, Alaska, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., has been set as the time and place for final hearing and settlement of all accounts and matters pertaining to said estate, and to then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why said estate should not be finally settled and Administrator discharged. Dated this 4th day of May, 1909. A. V. R. SNYDER United States Commissioner and ex officio Probate Judge.

My Debt To Fate

I thank thee, Fate, that I am not the thing
Crowned and enthroned and called by men a king:
For I can eat
My bread and meat
Amid my little family group,
And wax not sick
From arsenic
Or prussic acid in the soup.

I thank thee, Fate, that no such things I own
As scepter, crown, and ermine robes, and throne,
For I can hike
Along the pike
And mingle with the friends I meet
Nor fear to go
Lest someone throw
The nimble bomb beneath my feet.

I thank thee, Fate, that no one says to me,
With lying tongue: "Long live your majesty!"
And that same night
Brings dynamite
And calmly lights the fateful fuse,
By traitors sent
With vile intent
To blow my head off while I snooze.

THAT'S EASY

An Irishman who had started photography went into a drug store to purchase a small bottle to mix one of his solutions in. Seeing one about the size desired he asked how much it would be.

"Well," said the druggist, "it will be five cents as it is, but if you want anything put in it, I won't charge you for the bottle."

"Faith, sor," said Pat, "Then put a cork in it."

Dawson is calling to the Sound cities to have the shipping of laborers to that place stopped, as there are now over a thousand men there out of work.

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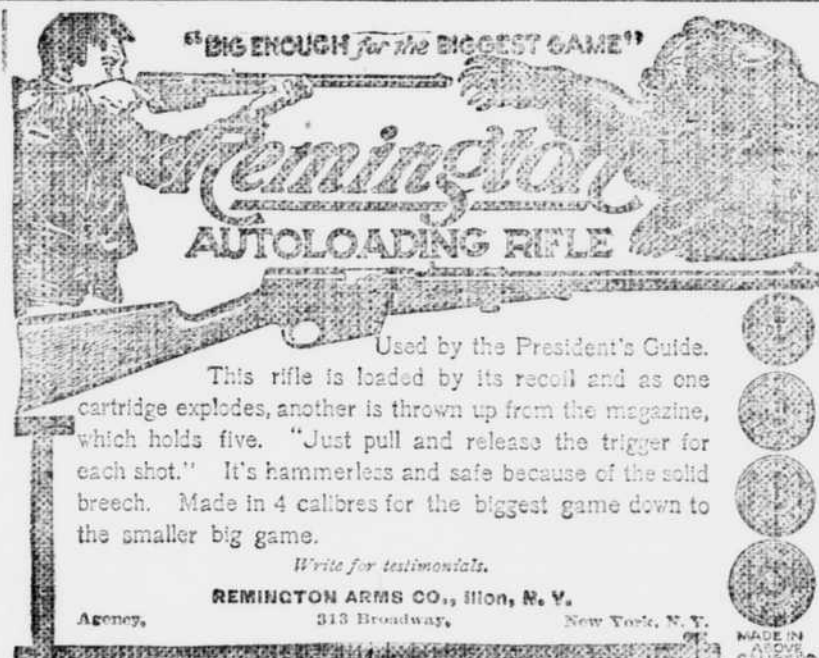
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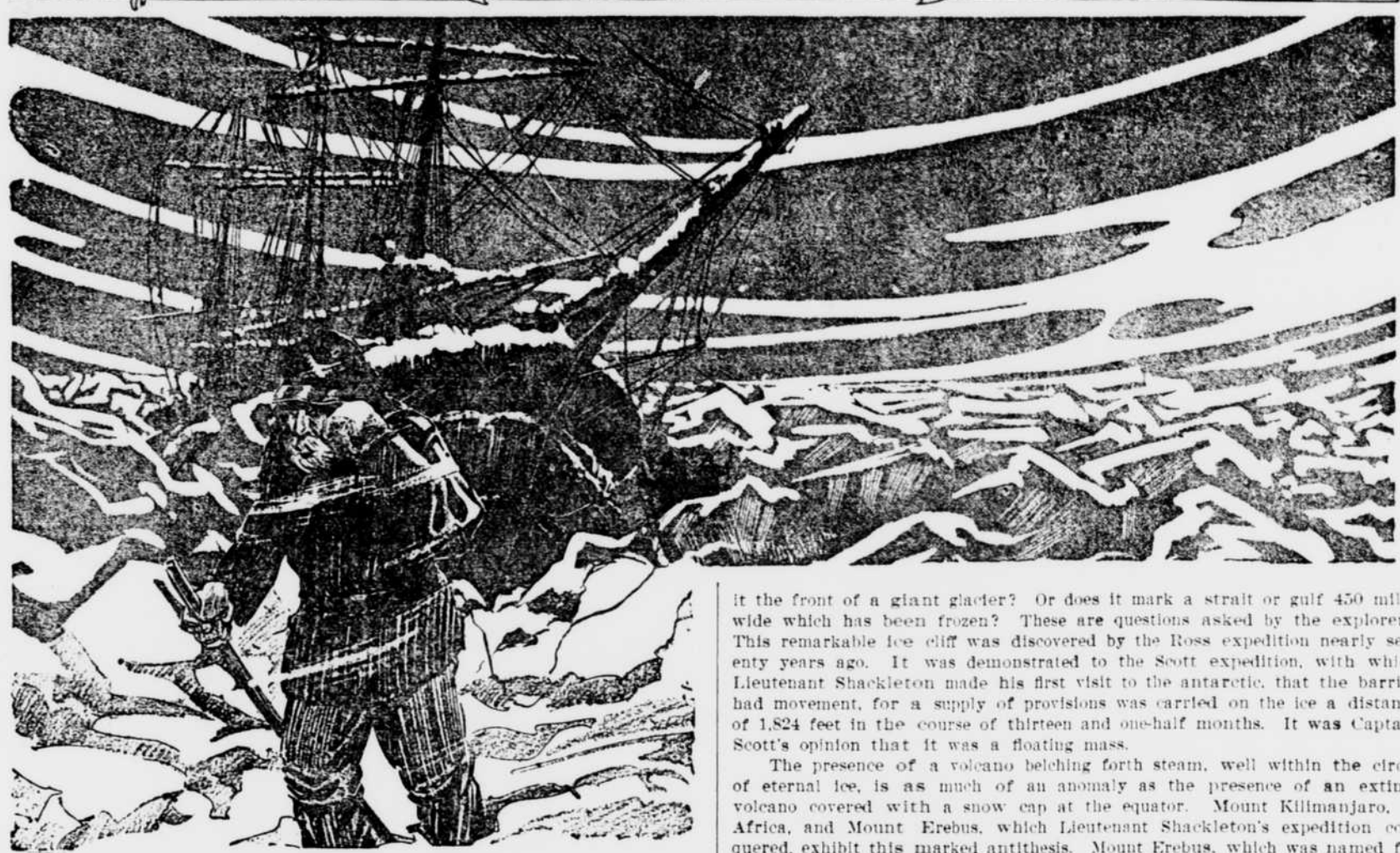
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EXPERIENCE IN THE ANTARCTIC

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S EXPEDITION RECALLS DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY OTHER EXPLORERS IN THE SOUTH



THE achievements of the antarctic expedition headed by Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy, which recently returned to New Zealand, are bound to add to the interest in polar exploration in general and in the antarctic region in particular. Having reached a point within 111 miles of the south pole, it gives the explorers of the South a lead over those who have sought the location of the other terminus of the earth's axis. Unless Dr. Cook has succeeded in his attempt furthest north is still the point, 203 miles distant from the long sought goal, where Peary's expedition of 1906 turned back.

In some respects, doubtless, the reason more has been accomplished in the South than in the North has been due to the different conditions in the two regions. The more striking differences were well illustrated by several of the achievements and discoveries reported by Lieutenant Shackleton. These were the finding of eight mountain chains, more than 100 mountain peaks and the ascent of Mount Erebus, an active volcano, 13,120 feet high. All the indications were that the site of the south pole is a plateau 10,000 or 11,000 feet above sea level. The mountains discovered ranged from 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height, and demonstrated that Alpine climbing and scenery could be found in other places on the globe than Switzerland and British Columbia. Mount Markham, also in this region, is more than 15,000 feet high.

Apparently "there is all the difference in the world" between the two poles, speaking figuratively, in respect to physical conditions. All the indications are that the north pole is covered with frozen spray dashed up against it by the waves of a polar sea. Or, if the spray freezes before it dashes up, then the pole may be buried beneath grinding icebergs. However that may be, the fact apparently is that the north pole is surrounded by a sea about as large as the continent which seems to surround the south pole.

Commander Peary, in seeking his goal, therefore must make his way over field ice, which may shift with the currents of the polar sea. This sea, being largely surrounded by land and having comparatively narrow outlets to the warmer oceans, the ice upon it is under immense pressure and is forced up into ridges difficult for the explorer's sledge to negotiate. The ice of the antarctic region does not offer so great obstacles of this nature, for it flows from the land of the antarctic continent into a sea open on all sides to the warm currents from the tropics. To this fact is attributed by some explorers the smoother surface of the ice of the southern polar region. In traversing this southern continent, a body of land believed to exceed the United States in area, apparently, the immense glaciers, with their cavernous crevasses, the mountain slopes and the consequent rarefied air are the chief impediments.

The Great Ice Barrier.

One of the most interesting physical features of the antarctic region is the so-called great ice barrier. This is a cliff of ice stretching eastward from Queen Victoria Land for a distance of approximately 450 miles and terminating at the land discovered by Captain Scott in 1902, and named by him King Edward VII's Land. This remarkable barrier ranges in height from three or four feet to upward of 250 feet, most of it towering above the masts of a vessel. It is one of the chief conundrums of the antarctic. Is

it the front of a giant glacier? Or does it mark a strait or gulf 450 miles wide which has been frozen? These are questions asked by the explorers. This remarkable ice cliff was discovered by the Ross expedition nearly seventy years ago. It was demonstrated to the Scott expedition, with which Lieutenant Shackleton made his first visit to the antarctic, that the barrier had movement, for a supply of provisions was carried on the ice a distance of 1,824 feet in the course of thirteen and one-half months. It was Captain Scott's opinion that it was a floating mass.

The presence of a volcano belching forth steam, well within the circle of eternal ice, is as much of an anomaly as the presence of an extinct volcano covered with a snow cap at the equator. Mount Kilimanjaro, in Africa, and Mount Erebus, which Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition conquered, exhibit this marked antithesis. Mount Erebus, which was named for one of the vessels of the Ross expedition, is one of a group of mountains, of which Mount Lister rises more than 2,000 feet higher than the volcano.

One of the great problems of the polar explorer is that of food transportation. This, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, from which this illustration is reproduced, is made especially difficult in the North by the roughness of the ice. Storing food supplies along the route is one of the ways in which an excess of weight is avoided. In the North, however, this method has its drawbacks, for polar bears enjoy nothing more than the edibles transported to their dwelling place from the white man's land. There is a possibility that the explorer will not find his provisions when he is in desperate need of them, not only from this cause, but through submergence of the ice. With a good gun, however, the Arctic traveler may make the bears pay for their meals by themselves becoming food.

In the antarctic regions there is more certainty of finding one's cached food supplies, for the continent is practically barren of animal life and free from floating ice. The musk ox, the bear and the walrus offer the arctic explorer opportunities for sport and for the renewal of his larder, but the penguin and the seal are the only forms of life ever found upon land within the antarctic circle. As these obtain their food from the water and spend most of their time upon it, they are not found at any distance in the interior.

Ponies Gave All They Could.

Usually dogs are employed to drag the sledges, with their burden of food, camp equipment and instruments. The smoother surface of the barrier in the Antarctic suggested to Lieutenant Shackleton that a motor on runners could be used to advantage in moving the sledges. His report, however, indicates that the motor sledge was serviceable on the sea ice, but not on the barrier ice of the interior. The experience gained on the Scott expedition also suggested that Siberian ponies would do better than dogs, because they can resist the severe cold, can drag a heavier load in proportion to the amount of food they require and are more palatable in case of need than dogs. These animals, in their native habitat, generally are left night and day without shelter, even at a temperature where mercury freezes. They manage to maintain life on the dried grass they find under the snow. Their native Siberian and Manchurian owners make fish nets from the animal's long winter hair, clothes from its skin and kumyss from the milk of the mares. Baked horse meat is one of their favorite dishes.

Lieutenant Shackleton took eight of these ponies with him. Unfortunately, four of them died through feeding on sand before they had an opportunity to perform the service expected of them, even to giving up their lives to furnish food for their drivers. Their names will go down in the history of Antarctic exploration, however, for the names of two of them were given to the depots which they helped to establish in more senses than one.

There are other differences between the north and south polar regions which add to or detract from the pleasure of exploring them. The summer season in the northern zone is much warmer than that in the south, the average temperature being higher and the weather finer. In the north the hillsides facing the south are covered with verdure in varied tints, while the rocks are covered with beautiful mosses. The Antarctic continent, on the contrary, is almost devoid of vegetable life. The aurora borealis in the north is also more brilliant than in the south. It is believed by explorers who have visited both polar regions that the coldest spot on the globe is somewhere on the Antarctic continent. That its temperature will be recorded they doubt.

The Mission

Of those corpuscles in your blood that have been called "Little Soldiers," is to fight for you against the disease germs that constantly endanger your health. These corpuscles are made healthy and strong by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is a combination of more than 20 different remedial agents in proportions and by a process known only to ourselves and it has for thirty years been constantly proving its worth. No substitute, none "just-as-good."

Only \$1.19



This beautiful hall sash, size 30x24, glass measure, or 24x29 outside measure, only \$1.19; cut up into 18 small lights. A real artistic addition to any hallway in any house.

We carry hundreds of different sizes in stock and hundreds of different designs, and can make delivery at once.

Beautiful cross panel doors only \$1.40 per door. We have our own mill and we sell to anyone, and have only one price. On orders small or large price is the same.

Window frames only \$1.00 per frame.

Send for price lists. A thousand bargains. Shipments made anywhere; safe delivery of goods guaranteed. Price lists mailed free, postpaid, without charge. Write at once. A thousand bargains.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

Every garment bearing the sign of the fish is guaranteed waterproof.

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TRADE MARK FOR THE FISH BRAND CATALOG FREE



SPECIAL

A snap for the small boys: Gray cotton, red and blue Trimmed Sweater Coats, with pearl buttons, sizes 22, 24 and 26, only 35c. Men's sizes 38 and 40, only 60c. Sent by mail to any address.

A. L. HALL,

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Potato Snow.

Boil or steam three or four equal-sized potatoes. When done, dry well and sprinkle a little salt over them to make them floury. Rub through a sieve into a saucepan, add a little warm milk and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Season with salt and pepper. Stir over the fire until the potato begins to look dry. Serve piled up in the center of a dish.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

STOP WASTE OF DAYLIGHT.

What the Proposition Made to the British Commons Means.

Few movements have spread so rapidly in a short time as the agitation in favor of the daylight bill. A select committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of the measure last year, and its supporters will make a supreme effort this session to pass it into law. The bill aims at preventing the "terrible waste of daylight" which goes on at the present time, says a London correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

According to Mr. Willett, F. R. A. S., the scheme consists of putting forward the fingers of clocks twenty minutes on each of four Sundays in April and of putting them back twenty minutes on each of four Sundays in September. That is to say, it proposes to substitute for eight Sundays of twenty-four hours each four Sundays in April which shall

be less than twenty-four hours and four Sundays in September which shall be more than twenty-four hours. Nothing is lost, but the gain is substantial. It means that the man who now leaves off work at 5 p. m. will take with him home the light we now have at 3:40; he who leaves off at 6 o'clock will take with him the light we now have at 4:40, and so on. To workingmen who leave off work on Saturdays the advantage to be gained is most striking. Those whose half-holiday commences at 12 or 1 or 2 o'clock will have at their disposal as much daylight as if it commenced at 10:40, 11:40 or 12:30 respectively.

What this means at the end of the year is somewhat impressive. It means an annual gain of 210 hours of useful daylight (equivalent to twenty-one days of ten hours each) every year. To succeeding generations the change is no less important. On reaching the age of 28 (without counting anything of six years of childhood) a man will

have gained a whole year of daylight. At 50 he will have gained two years, at 72 three years. The cumulative effect of these additional years of daylight in the life of a man cannot fail to have an important bearing on his health.

Another advantage of this capture of more daylight would be that men and youths and girls at present engaged in business in the cities would be able to indulge in outdoor games, which, under existing conditions, are denied to them. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is 43,600,000. The number of hours during which the cost of artificial light will be saved will be thus: April, 23 years; May, June, July and August, 164; September, 23; or a total of 210 hours, which, worked out at one-tenth of a penny per hour, is equivalent to 43 cents. Multiply the total population by these figures and there is a product of \$19,101,250, and, deducting, say, one-third to meet all possible objections to the calculations, a mini-

mum net amount saving is left of \$12,734,170.

Mr. Willett says that in 1895 the standard time in Victoria, Australia, was advanced twenty minutes without much inconvenience and in 1892 it was advanced in Cape Colony sixteen minutes, and in 1903 a further thirty minutes.

Brought Out the Difficulty.

The young theological student who had been supplying the Bushby pulpit for two Sundays looked wistfully at Mrs. Kingman, his hostess for the time being.

"Did you like the sermon this morning, if I may ask?" he inquired.

"You done real well with the material you selected," said Mrs. Kingman, with much cordiality. "As I said to Zenas on the way home, 'I've heard a dozen or more sermons preached on that text, and this young man's the first one that ever made me realize how difficult 'twas to explain.' — Youth's Companion.

Every Claim Fulfilled

GRATUITOUS EXPRESSION OF
GRATITUDE FROM A MIN-
ISTER'S WIFE.

Ballard, Wash., April 2, 1909.
ARNOLD'S INDIAN REMEDIES—

Dear Sir: I have been a sufferer from Asthma, Hay Fever and also had a goitre for years. I commenced using your remedies October 28, 1908, and since then I have had no asthma attacks and not a sign of goitre. Have been able to do all my own work through the winter and, to one who has suffered agony with asthma and severe coughing every winter for many years, it is worth more than words can express.

Your remedies have proven to be all they claim to be, and I wish to express my deepest gratitude to you for the return of my health.

MRS. E. L. NANTHRUP.

5512 15th Ave. N. W.

Does this letter from the wife of Rev. Nanthrup, pastor of the Ballard M. E. Church, appeal to you? Arnold's Electric Vibrators and Indian Remedies are sold under a guarantee. Call for free message or write for free sample.

336 ARCADE BUILDING,
Seattle, Wash.

The above letter is one of many of a similar nature we have received. Watch for them the first of each month in this paper.

Everybody LOOK

If you have \$100 or more in cash, or can spare \$10 or more per month, write us for the best SURE and SAFE proposition you ever investigated. No speculation, no gamble; just a guaranteed investment. Your money on safe deposit can earn but 3, 4 or, at most, 5 per cent. We guarantee you better, with every opportunity for far greater returns. Our business is backed by the best security on earth, selected real estate. Every letter answered personally. Every investor with us may act as agent. Bank references given.

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plexion preparations.

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Guaranteed to destroy Roaches and Vermin of all sorts. Highly endorsed by United States Government. Clean and easy to use. One pound \$1 prepaid; 5 lb tin \$4.50 prepaid. Agents wanted in every town. Send for trial pound today. Sure death to 'em. We are manufacturers and jobbers of disinfectants and disinfecting appliances.

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JUST RIGHT
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mention this paper.

Hello, Paris; This Is New York

Wireless Phone Science's Greatest Gift to the World

HELLO, Paris; this is New

York.
To start a conversation like this across the universe seems an achievement beyond the dream of a Jules Verne or the imaginative picture of an Edward Bellamy, yet in the busiest city in the world, New York, such an experiment will take place shortly, with every assurance of success.

On this occasion, when science announces its triumph to the world, society of the nations will offer its congratulations in a unique and unrivaled manner, and will feature on its social calendar a luncheon at which Frederick Townsend Martin will preside, that for interest and charm will make all past society events soon commonplace, when the first wireless luncheon will take place in the salon of the Hotel Plaza.

While this luncheon is being served a voice will speak uniting two of the greatest nations of history. It will be the voice of America's most prominent society man reading a message of President Taft to President Fallieres of France. It will be transmitted to Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest in the Metropolitan Tower, the talented pioneer of her sex in this field, and foremost woman civil engineer of the world, who will receive this message from the Plaza and send it over a radio wireless telephone at the rate of 150,000 miles a second, to a fair daughter of France in the Eiffel tower.

The salon will be decorated to resemble a forest. Trees will be in full bloom and birds singing from their branches. Presiding at this table will be Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, who will be the guest of the American Wireless Association, of which Dr. De Forest is president. The guests will be leading society people and scientific men of note. Mons. Etienne Lanel, consul general of France, representing the French government, and one of the guests of honor, has said that if wireless telephony is brought to a state of perfection it will become a political and diplomatic time saver.

The table will represent the Atlantic ocean. At one end will be the Metropolitan tower, architecturally raised in candy; at the other end will be the Eiffel tower. On this miniature ocean will be small ships of various nations. The shore landings of both France and America will be appropriately represented.

The menus will be small telephone directories, and the dishes will be listed as telephone numbers. The place cards will be wireless messages sent from the Fitz Carleton in France to the guests assembled at the Plaza in America. These messages will be received through radio wireless table phones, permitting the guests at both tables to converse with each other, although separated by half a world.

The waiters will be summoned by wireless telephone, and at the end carriages will be called by this means. The favors will be small radio sparkless wireless telephone outfits of very light weight and will be utilized by the guests in the ceremonies attending the luncheon and carried away to commemorate the latest gigantic feat of modern science.

It will take just one-fortieth of a second for the message to travel across the Atlantic and about one-seventh of a second to go around the world. Following this, mutual toasts will be given by the guests of this wireless luncheon who will be separated by an ocean, yet able to converse as if face to face.

The value of this marvelous scientific and mechanical feat can hardly be estimated, and will stand among the first half dozen scientific wonders of all time. Its effect upon the transmission of commercial business will be revolutionary and will mean that we can communicate with Europe at the cost now prevailing for a domestic telegram.

The greatest station in the Metropolitan tower is being rushed to completion. This will be absolutely the finest wireless station in the world. Its cost is not comparable to that of other equipments, as the station comprises all sorts of experimenting apparatus.

It is thought that \$300,000 would not cover the outlay if a structure as high as the Metropolitan tower had to be erected especially for the work. As long as the tower has already been constructed, the cost, outside of the

apparatus will be negligible.

The workings of the radio wireless phone are wonderfully simple when the complex problems involved and overcome in its creation are considered.

In telephoning, the operator talks into the mouth piece exactly as with the wire telephone and listens for a reply through a head phone instead of a receiver. In order to get into communication with a wireless telephone station, it becomes necessary to get the instrument to the known tune of the other station and then press the buzzer key which calls the person to the phone at the other end. The conversation is then carried on as if the two operators were face to face.

The mechanical principles upon which the radio wireless telephone depend are simple enough, although there is great difference of opinion upon the actual explanation of the phenomenon of wireless telephony. Speech is the forming of very rapid and ever-varying series of vibrations in the air, and their measurement by the nerves of the ear. Owing to the resistance of the atmosphere, these vibrations grow weaker and at last disappear as we get further from the source of disturbance. Telephony is the art of translating these vibrations into vibrations of ether whose lesser resistance enables them to be carried to greater distances for the translation into air vibrations again, as only the air vibrations can be measured by the ear. In the wireless telephone the air waves are translated into vibrations of an electrical discharge which oscillates the ether.

The ether waves, sent out by the transmitting station, having been modified by the human voice are changed back at the receiving station into such a form as to effect the receiver and cause the exact air vibrations which were made to modulate the transmitting current, and therefore, the words of the speaker are heard exactly as spoken.

Dr. De Forest bases his claims for success on his past experiments with the wireless telephone at the suggestion of Admiral Evans, who conducted the experiments on board his flagship, the Connecticut, and another vessel.

Every battleship, cruiser and torpedo boat of the great Pacific fleet was equipped with radio wireless telephones before setting out on the memorable cruise. These instruments were given a thorough trial in inter-ship communication and in communication with several wireless stations on the Pacific coast.

In the meantime the young inventor has not been content to rest on the laurels obtained from his successful work in the navy and has carried on many experiments, both at home and abroad.

In May, 1908, from the Eiffel tower, wireless messages were sent by the radio telephones to every wireless station in France. A warship off Marseilles, nearly 600 miles away, heard the transmitted messages just as distinctly as did the stations near Paris. While doing this Dr. De Forest had equipped several of the vessels of the Italian navy and the instruments met with such decided success that an arrangement has been practically concluded for the equipment of the entire navy.

Mrs. De Forest is quite as interesting as her inventor husband. She graduated from Cornell university in the difficult science of civil engineering. She was the first and only woman to graduate from an Eastern college in this profession. After her graduation honors were heaped upon her until she stood before the world as its foremost woman hydraulic engineer, and a most remarkable example of woman's intellectual equality with man.

She was the first woman ever elected to membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. She helped to build the greatest waterworks system in the world's history, being on the engineering staff charged with the building of the \$161,000,000 Catskill systems. In June, 1907, she was elected Fellow of Cornell university, an honor rarely conferred upon women.

While at Cornell she proved herself to be the peer of any of the male athletes. She is a leader of the equal rights movement and the various movements designed to improve the social condition of all women. And now she further distinguishes herself by being the first woman to engage in wireless telephony.

Turnips.

A pleasant change from the ordinary boiled turnips is to peel and cut them to the size of marbles, then fry them with 2 ounces butter and 1 ounce sugar. When covered with glaze add white sauce. The juice of the sliced root of turnips mixed with brown sugar and baked in the oven is a good pectoral, and cures coughs and hoarseness.

One of the magazines asserts that rats cost this country \$16,000,000 a year. This does not, of course, include the cost of the rats worn by the ladies.

Calves' Brains.

Wash the brains carefully and cut each pair into four pieces, taking away all bits of fiber and skin. Rinse well, wipe dry and dip each piece first in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, then in egg and again in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat.

Count Zeppelin's airship is a good deal like most men. It works well when all the conditions are favorable.

Hon. C. Snake of Oklahoma may be listed among the people who are pretty thoroughly convinced that this country is not being run in a suitable manner.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

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WILL DO ALL
THAT ANY
HIGH PRICED
POWDER WILL
DO AND
DO IT BETTER

A FULL POUND 25c.

Get it from
your Grocer

An English scientist declares the Chinese had automobiles one thousand years ago. Why didn't he make it three thousand, while he was at it?

Those who keep Hamlin's Wizard Oil in the house do not have to buy any other remedy for sore throat. No other remedy will cure this trouble so quickly or so surely. Remember this.

The news from funky Africa indicates that all the wild animals have been accounted for and have their vulnerable spots conspicuously marked.

Good for Sore Eyes.

For over 100 years PETTIT'S EYE SALVE has positively cured eye diseases everywhere. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Although they are old, many of the Lincoln stories would seem new to Lincoln. If he were on earth and could hear them.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Nobody expects Colonel Roosevelt to raise such whiskers during his stay in Africa as Governor Hughes is able to exhibit.

FITS St. Vitas' Dance and Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For a restful occupation during the long summer days prepare yourself to read, mark and inwardly digest the tariff debates.

A CURE FOR FITS

The Treatment Is to Accomplish
What Science Has Been Struggling to Attain for Centuries

The intense interest that has been manifested throughout the country by the wonderful cures that are being accomplished daily by epileptic, still continues. It is really surprising the vast number of people who have already been cured of this and nervousness. In order that everybody may have a chance to test the medicine, large trial bottles, valuable literature, History of Epilepsy and testimonials, will be sent by mail absolutely free to all who write to the Dr. May Laboratory, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

The Krupp heiress is to be divorced. Funny how those who make the machinery of war shrink from war itself.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Grange Shortcake.

Into a quart of flour sift a teaspoonful of baking powder and rub a piece of butter the size of an egg. Wet with sweet milk to a rather soft dough. Bake, then split and spread with peeled oranges, sliced, and cover these well with sugar and whipped cream.

MAPLEINE

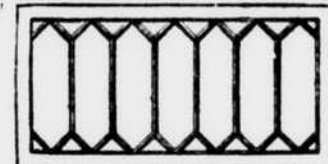
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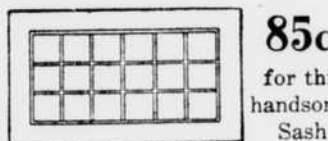


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in all sizes, each . . . \$1.75



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W.L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOES \$3.50



The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's \$3.00 & \$3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country. The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make. My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others. Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. For sale by shoe dealers everywhere. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 107 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, RUBBER GOODS
TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, POST
CARDS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, PER-
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Orders By Mail Receive Most Careful Attention

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Proprietor

A French Cook

And first-class supplies
are the two elements
which enter into the
production of the

Elegant Meals

we make a specialty of
serving. Our HOME
MADE BREAD is the
best ever sold in town
Take a loaf home with
you today.

Mrs. Wellesley
Proprietor

Metropole Cafe

Steamer Toledo In Port

The steam schooner Toledo of the Pacific Coast and Norway Co. at Petersburg tied up at the local mill wharf Tuesday where she loaded shocks for 30,000 salmon boxes. The mill made a quick delivery, and before six o'clock Wednesday the steamer got away with her load. Capt. Myhre Hofstad is in command of the Toledo, pending the refitting of his boat the Ragnhild, which work is being done at Petersburg. Her deck houses have been removed from the stern foreward to about ten feet in front of her after mast, giving her lots of room for fish carrying. She will be operated this season under charter of the Pt. Ellis cannery, in place of their steamer the Catherine M.

O. P. Brown, mayor and town council of our sister city of Petersburg, was a Wrangell visitor Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. He reports matters in general as being rather slow in his town.

L. P. Hunt, of Shakan, come over on his launch, the Alaska Chief, Tuesday evening. He informs The Sentinel that his cannery has finished making cans—he intends to pack 42,000 cases—and has started the fishermen out to look for the fish to fill them with.

See Patenaude for the very latest schemes in fishing tackle. Hooks, leaders, lines, poles, baskets, etc.

Mrs. Carlson and Miss Pauline Snyder have opened ice cream parlours at the Carlson residence.

"Pat" Caught The Big String

Leo Patenaude was "It" Monday and Tuesday of this week, when the question of who was the champion fisherman was under consideration. In company with Walter Dort, F. D. Cheney, Bill Downing and Wireless Johnston he went down to Conk's creek Monday evening, and when he returned Tuesday afternoon he had a string like we dream about the night before we start on the first trip of the season—90 big, fat, juicy trout, "rainbows" and "cut throats," and almost all of them good sized. The rest of the crowd brought in fair strings but "Pat" had 'em all "skinned".

The Lewis residence is being remodeled and considerably increased in size.

Chris Vedo and L. Berg, Jr. are in town. They report that there is still too much snow in the Basin for them to begin their mining operations.

Judge and Mrs. Thomas were Juneau visitors last week, returning on the Cottage City Tuesday morning.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Adj. Smith informally entertained a number of her lady friends at tea. A very pleasant time was had by all present.

F. Matheson and wife were passengers north on the Dolphin to Juneau.

I. Frohman, one of Wrangell's pioneers, was a passenger south on the City of Seattle, Friday. He goes below to secure medical attention, and will probably return in the fall to dispose of the balance of his stock of goods.

Dr. E. E. Kimball, the well known oculist, arrived on a recent boat and has taken up offices for a couple of weeks or so in the building next door to Ludecker's shoe shop across from the Thlinget Trading Co.'s store. For the past three years Dr. Kimball has made his home in Southeastern Alaska, and by the excellency of his work has built up a first-class practice.

Word comes from Victoria that Chris Fletcher was operated on at that place last week and is doing finely, with the hope of an early recovery.

Will Put Up A Full Pack

Work at the Santa Anna cannery is moving apace, as the preparations for the season's pack are being made. The intention is to put up about twenty-seven thousand cases, the greater part of which will be pink fish. The market for this latter article remains very unsatisfactory, and unless it improves within the next twelve months there is every probability that the cannery will not operate during the season of 1910. There is a hope, however, that the present year will prove a red fish year on the Sound, in which event that district will not pack so much pink, thus relieving the market. This is the year of the "big run" of sockeyes on the Sound, so there is some probability that the hopes of the northern cannerymen will blossom out into reality.

NOTICE

I shall be at Wrangell until June 20th. Those living at Shakan, Klawack, Sulzer and other places along the route, who need glasses, will find it to their advantage to come to Wrangell and have glasses properly fitted while the opportunity is presented. All the latest electrical apparatus for making scientific examinations.

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Brought Over Injured Man

Isaac Isacson was brought over from Shakan for treatment Tuesday evening. Five or six weeks ago he fell while working at the cannery, spraining his ankle. It was not supposed that he was at all badly injured, so that it was thought by everybody that a few days would see him around again. Relief has been slow in appearing, however, so it was decided to bring him here. The doctor here states that the sprain is a bad one, aggravated by delay in not securing medical assistance at an earlier date, and the probabilities are that it will be another six or eight weeks before he will be able to go to work again.

L. Thompson, of Colorado, arrived up on the Cottage, and will spend the summer, a guest of his brother-in-law, W. G. Waters.

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